A NEW CALENDAR FOR A NEW WORLD

VOL. XIV THIRD QUARTER, 1944 No. 3

DO you wish a preview of The World Calendar in advance of its adoption? Would you like to experiment and find out for yourself its effect on you, your family life and business? By a happy coincidence the present Gregorian and The World Calendars *meet and synchronize in the last quarter of this year.* Here is, then, an unexplored field for actually testing this new time-plan.

First of all you can more easily make accurate plans in this last quarter-year of even 13 weeks, which begins on a Sunday and ends on a Saturday, having a rhythmic arrangement of months of 31, 30, 30 days. Compare this calendar with the last year of 1943 and with the coming year of 1945 and you will discover many beneficial advantages.

Your family will rejoice in always observing Thanksgiving on the fourth Thursday in November, namely, the 23d—no more confusion concerning its date as heretofore. Plans for Thanksgiving such as football games, transportation, securing tickets and enjoying theatres, operas and concerts, as well as the school holiday, will be greatly facilitated when Thanksgiving always comes on the *same date.*

Think of the postman, the sales and trades people and the many activities incident to Christmas, and you will readily realize how the happiness of every one will be increased by Sunday coming between Saturday and the Monday Christmas. Activities incident to Christmas shopping will have been completed on Saturday, and the relaxation and spiritual preparation on Sunday will add immeasurably to the fuller Christmas joy on Monday.

As for your business, the 26 weekdays in the months, exclusive of Sundays, will give you a clearer survey and a truer picture of it than has been possible heretofore. For with the present Gregorian calendar, months vary from 24 to 25, 26 and 27 weekdays. And in addition you will be pleasurably surprised that at the end of the quarter, on Saturday, December 30, the days, weeks, months and the quarter itself, all coordinate perfectly.

Now comes Sunday, December 31, 1944, in the old calendar, which would be converted to the new Year-End Day, December 31 or December W, the World Holiday, an extra Saturday, *a non-working day.*

Thus you will be a pioneer in the usage of this new time-plan. You can continue and with others cooperate in charting the further course for the adoption of the perpetual World Calendar for the greater benefit of a more enlightened world.

J O U R N A L O F

CALENDAR REFORM

July, August, September
1944

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EMERSON BREWER, Editor
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PENDING HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 39

This article deals with pending House Concurrent Resolution No. 39 on the Edwards Perpetual Calendar, introduced by the Hawaiian delegate, September 17, 1943, and states the differences between the Edwards Perpetual Calendar and The World Calendar.

CONSIDERABLE confusion has followed the introduction of the Edwards Perpetual Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters in the field of calendar revision. It was developed by Willard E. Edwards, a graduate of M.I.T. '26, a Burbank, California, engineer, and now Lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve. His plan is fully explained in a pamphlet published February 14, 1943, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

When Lieutenant Edwards was on assignment in Hawaii, he was successful in having his plan endorsed by the Hawaiian Legislature. This action afforded the Hawaiian delegate to the United States, the Honorable Joseph Rider Farrington, the opportunity to present a resolution in Congress which resulted in the House Concurrent Resolution 39 being introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it still rests, not having been considered or passed by the Congress up to this time. A copy of the resolution follows:

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 39

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 17, 1943

Mr. FARRINGTON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President is requested, at the con-

ference for the conclusion of treaties of peace terminating the present war, to urge upon the nations of the world represented at such conference the adoption of the Edwards Perpetual Calendar referred to in House Resolution Numbered 79 adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, on April 28, 1943.

The World Calendar Association, Inc., being educational in its activities, is precluded from fostering legislation.

Although Lieutenant Edwards' plan, like The World Calendar, is based on a 12-month year of equal quarters, further similarity ends.

(See plans on pages 118-119)

Contrasting Differences

E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar begins the year and every quarter year on a *Monday,* the *second* day of the week.

W. The World Calendar begins the year and every quarter-year on a *Sunday,* the *first* day of the week. Monday, January 2, begins the business year because Sunday, New Year's Day, is preceded by a World Holiday.

E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar allocates the days in the three months of every quarter as *30, 30, 31,* thereby giving every month *26 weekdays,* plus Sundays.

W. The World Calendar allocates the days in the three months of every quarter as *31, 30, 30,* which gives to every month *26 weekdays,* plus Sundays.

E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar begins the civil year and the week with the proverbial "blue Monday"—a slow pick up.

W. The World Calendar begins the civil year and the week with the customary Sunday—an uplift.

E. To begin the year and the week on a business day, Monday, a materialistic beginning, will rob people of higher and nobler motives with which to start every year and week.

W. To begin the year and the week with a spiritual Sunday will continue to inspire people with higher and nobler motives with which to start every year and week.

E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar places Monday as the first day of the week, which, in turn, makes the Hebrew Sabbath the sixth

day instead of the seventh day, and the Christian Sunday the seventh day instead of the first day of the week.

W. The World Calendar keeps Sunday as the first day of the week that commemorates the Resurrection, and the Sabbath remains the seventh day of the week that recognizes the Hebrew day of rest.

E. The arbitrary rearrangement of the days within the week by the Edwards Perpetual Calendar will increase opposition among the churches. The change is unnecessarily drastic.

W. By retaining the arrangement of the week The World Calendar has received numerous endorsements from the churches, mentioned in a letter which concludes this article.

E. The Edwards Perpetual Calendar plan ends every quarter with a Sunday, a day of worship. This will cause difficulty and confusion for general bookkeeping. Statisticians, accountants and all those who wish to close their books at the end of every quarter will either have to advance the day to Saturday or postpone it to Monday, the beginning of a new quarter.

W. The World Calendar avoids these difficulties since every quarter ends with a Saturday, the last day of the business week, and does not interfere with the day of worship, Sunday.

E. "Incidentally," the Edwards Perpetual Calendar avoids Friday-the-13ths, thus appeasing the superstitious.

W. The World Calendar reduces Friday-the-13ths to *only* four (in the first month of every quarter) considering superstition as negligible.

E. According to the press, the Edwards Perpetual Calendar has the approval of the Honolulu Junior Chamber of Commerce and dozens of large companies. It has also been favorably received by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oklahoma and Southern California Universities.

W. The World Calendar has the official approval of 14 nations. Among influential groups the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Committee for Maritime Meteorology, Commission 32 of the International Astronomical Union, Mathematical Association of America, American Industrial Bankers Association, American Institute of Accountants; the London, British and Empire Chambers of Commerce, as well as the New York State, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Galveston Chambers of Commerce, and the Chicago Association of Commerce; National and World Education Associations, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs have all approved it. Readers of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* can gain further information on endorsements from back issues.

THIS Plan ALTERS Arrangement of WEEKDAYS

THE EDWARDS PERPETUAL CALENDAR*

New Year's Day (a day apart from any week or month) is the first day of each year, followed by the 364-day calendar shown below:[1]

JANUARY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

FEBRUARY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

MARCH						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APRIL						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MAY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

JUNE						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Leap-Year Day (a second day apart) is observed only in leap years between June 31 and July 1 as the first day of the second half-year.[1]

JULY						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

AUGUST						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

SEPTEMBER						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

OCTOBER						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

NOVEMBER						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DECEMBER						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

[1]These 2 year-days, far from being "blank days," are definitely named and have a definite purpose. Considered apart from any week, they allow the calendar to become fixed and perpetual.

*From Congressional Record—Appendix, September 17, 1943, page A 4132.

THIS Plan RETAINS Arrangement of WEEKDAYS

THE WORLD CALENDAR

Every Year the Same

The year begins with Sunday, the first day of the week, and ends with an extra Saturday, the Year-End Day, which is the 365th day.

FIRST QUARTER

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

SECOND QUARTER

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Leap-Year Day, June 31 or W, a World Holiday, an extra Saturday, follows June 30 in leap year.

THIRD QUARTER

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

FOURTH QUARTER

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Year-End Day, December 31, or W, a World Holiday, an extra Saturday, follows December 30 every year.

A Superior Calendar for Every Use

Leading officers of the U. S. Navy have been for more than ten years in the vanguard of calendar revision. During the summer of 1931, Rear Admiral F. B. Upham, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, stated: "My interest in the 12-month calendar advocated by The World Calendar Association prompted me to refer it to the Naval Observatory for comment on its merits from the point of view of that institution, the personnel of which are naval officers and astronomers. I am pleased to say that their comments are entirely favorable and they recommend its adoption."[1]

Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, shortly before his lamentable death when the dirigible Akron, pride of the Navy, crashed off the Jersey coast during a thunderstorm in April, 1933, wrote: "The navigator wants a 12-month year, because 12 is a more convenient factor for the computations in which he is interested. The aviator is interested in this phase of the subject, in connection with his navigation across oceans . . . *those who are real leaders in modern progress see the importance of calendar reform,* and their support has an importance which cannot be ignored. Scientists, engineers, aviators and those in similar lines of progress are notably receptive to new ideas. They visualize a revised calendar as inevitable."[2]

And Commodore J. F. Hellweg, Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory in Washington, in an article in the *Journal of Calendar Reform* in 1933 affirmed: "The United States Naval Observatory has approved very strongly The World Calendar. Benefits from it are manifold, and the differences from long-established customs are negligible. . . . My advice to all advocates of calendar revision is to devote their energies to the only proposal which *meets all the requirements of the situation with a minimum of upheaval and disturbance and a maximum of benefits to mankind—The World Calendar.*"[3]

The World Calendar Association presents these forcible statements from eminent officers of the U. S. Navy and the contrasting differences of the two plans with the suggestion that every American weigh them carefully in order to reach the best possible decision. Such a decision will have an undeniable effect on our progress and a momentous influence on civilization.

After the House Concurrent Resolution 39 was introduced, it appeared that the Seventh-Day Adventists labored under the completely erroneous impression that the Resolution was sponsored by The World Calendar Association, Inc. This resulted in the printing of the following letter by

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[1] *Journal of Calendar Reform,* Vol. 1, p. 148.
[2] *Journal of Calendar Reform,* Vol. 2, p. 34 *(italics, The World Calendar Assn.)*
[3] *Journal of Calendar Reform,* Vol. 3, pp. 49, 51 *(italics, The World Calendar Assn.)*

Carlyle B. Haynes in the *Washington Star*. His letter and The World Calendar Association's reply are reprinted herewith.

WASHINGTON STAR LETTERS

(Washington Star, July 4, 1944)

The Calendar Reform Proposal Objected to as 'Irreligious'

To the Editor of The Star:

It is deplorable that, in this time when co-operation for building the postwar world is so indispensable and when there are so many important principles people of all faiths could unite on, there should be projected into postwar planning the controversial, disrupting factor of calendar revision.

Highly financed propaganda is being carried on for the adoption, beginning with 1945, of the so-called "world calendar." House concurrent resolution 39, if passed, would request the President to urge this blank-day devisive, irreligious project upon the nations of the world at the peace table.

The world calendar, with its blank or zero day proposal, would destroy Sunday and Sunday observance as we have known it through the centuries. It is an insidious attack on the world's great religions, for it would set aside the fixed days considered sacred by Catholics, Protestants, Jews and the Islamic peoples.

What it proposes is that Sunday, December 31, 1944, shall be blasted out of the calendar altogether, and that no Sunday thereafter shall be religiously observed until 1950.

It does not do this openly. But that is clearly the effect of what it proposes.

December 31, 1944, is Sunday, the first day of the week. The starry-eyed calendar reformers would take away its name and its place in the week. They would call it "an extra Saturday," and count it "no day," turning what has been considered a holy day into a holiday, with no place in the calendar except as "De-

(Washington Star, July 26, 1944)

Calendar Reformer Denies Plan Is 'Irreligious' in Effect

To the Editor of The Star:

Your issue for July 4 printed objections of Carlyle B. Haynes to the world calendar of 12 months and equal quarters as being "irreligious." He deplores that in the postwar planning there should be projected so disrupting a factor as calendar revision. To replace a changeable, disordered and confused calendar by one that is stable, ordered and equal is certainly not disruptive at any time. The armed forces unhesitantly accepted the 24-hour clock to avoid the confusing method of a.m. and p.m. time, and the World Calendar Association, Inc., also advocates a time plan of greater simplicity, order and stability than we have now.

Mr. Haynes says that the World Calendar Association carries on highly financed propaganda. On the contrary, the organization is maintained by voluntary contributions from individuals and groups. It is a nonprofit and educational corporation.

Does Mr. Haynes realize that the 364-day year with the one or two extra days was devised by a Roman Catholic priest, Abbe Mastrofini, in 1834, received his bishop's Nihil Obstat and Imprimatur, and that this plan never was repudiated by the Roman Catholic Church?

The plan devises no blank or zero days. It contains an extra Saturday at the end of the year and another extra Saturday in leap years at mid-year. These days are dated December W and June W and considered as world holidays — nonworking days. Far from being blank or zero, they have the significant purpose of stabilizing the calendar and in their

cember W," whatever that may mean.

Then they would move Monday, January 1, 1945, the second day of the week, up to take the place and name of Sunday. It would be called Sunday and would be counted the first day. And throughout 1945 devoted observers of Sunday would be expected to keep this newly christened Sunday, which in reality would be Monday, while they call the real Sunday by the name of Saturday.

Then in 1946, Tuesday, the third day of the week, would take the place of Sunday, while the real Sunday would be called Friday. In 1947, Wednesday would be given Sunday's name and place and observed as though it were holy. In 1948, being leap year, Thursday, for the first six months, and Friday for the last six months, would be named Sunday. In 1949, Saturday would be counted and observed as Sunday. Not until 1950 would Sunday again be Sunday. After that the unfortunate procedure would commence all over again.

All this, mind you, in order to make a 365¼ day year into a 364-day year, solely in order that it may be divided evenly into four equal quarters of 91 days each. To accomplish this a day must be lopped off each year, and two taken off each leap year.

Such a proposal is a direct attack on the great religions of the world. It sets their fixed religious days wandering through the week. It is anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, anti-Jewish, anti-religious, anti-God.

France tried to destroy the never-broken uniformity of the seven-day week during the French Revolution when it adopted the ten-day week. But it was candid about it and avowedly did it to destroy religion. Russia tried to break the seven-day week when it adopted the 5-day week, later the 6-day week. It, too, was candid about it, doing it in the name celebration uniting the peoples of the world on one and the same day. Therefore it is most unjust and unfair to stigmatize these days as "an insidious attack on the world's great religions — Catholics, Protestants, Jews and the Islamic peoples."

Fourteen nations officially approved the world calendar in their respective answers to the League of Nations' inquiry on the subject: Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, Spain, Panama and Peru, Catholic countries; Norway, Esthonia and Hungary, Protestant countries; Greece of the Eastern Orthodox faith; Turkey and Afghanistan, Moslem countries, and China, a Buddhist-Taoist country. Of the Jews, one of the great Jewish leaders of America, Dr. Julian Morgenstern, President of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, is in favor of it.

Among the churches, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Methodist Council of Bishops and the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, of which the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is a member, all have advocated it. This array of religious approval answers Mr. Haynes' contention better than words of mine.

Furthermore, he has said that in the world calendar plan, Sunday, December 31, 1944, "shall be blasted out of the calendar altogether, and that no Sunday thereafter shall be religiously observed until 1950." He then explains that it would move Monday, January 1, 1945, the second day of the week, up to take the place and name of Sunday, and then in 1946, Tuesday, the third day of the week, would take the place of Sunday, and so on.

We concede that there are believers in the alleged unbroken continuity of the seven-day week since creation. They feel therefore that the extra Saturday, the Year-End Day World Holiday, December W, in common years, and another extra

of atheism in an attempt to ban religion.

Neither succeeded. They both came back to the age-long seven-day week. But we can have some respect for the forthrightness and honesty of their avowed purpose. The world calendar proposal is different. It seeks to break the divinely established seven-day week by its blank or zero day proposal. But it does it in the name of improved comparative statistics, and conceals its anti-religious character.

Sunday observance is an institution of the Catholic Church. That church established that observance by its own authority. To set aside Sunday and Sunday observance is an affront to every Catholic.

Sunday observance has been adopted by the overwhelming majority of Protestant churches. It is their claim that they observe Sunday in honor of the Lord's resurrection which took place on that day. To set aside Sunday, banish it from the calendar, and do away with its observance by transferring it to a day that has nothing whatever to do with the Lord's resurrection, is an affront to every Protestant.

Jews and some Protestant Christians, such as Seventh-day Adventists and Seventh-day Baptists, observe the seventh day Saturday. This day, too, by the adoption of the world calendar, would be detached from its place in the week and set to wandering, being called Friday in 1945, Thursday in 1946, Wednesday in 1947, Tuesday and Monday in 1948, Sunday in 1949, and would become Saturday again only in 1950. This is an affront to every Jew and Sabbath-keeping Christian.

In the interests of peace and harmony these misguided world calendar enthusiasts should be advised to cancel their hurtful propaganda and withdraw House concurrent resolution 39.

CARLYLE B. HAYNES.

Saturday, the Leap-Year Day World Holiday, June W, in leap years, would cause one or two eight-day weeks. For them the result would be wandering Sabbaths.

There is evidence according to Dr. Morgenstern, who wrote a detailed study of "The Three Calendars of Ancient Israel," that the internal revision of these calendar systems were of more than passing significance and "each in all likelihood of a thorough-going nature." Furthermore during the period of the priest code (550-400 B.C.) there was a revision of the Hebrew sacred books, the Hebrews allocating the Sabbath to themselves and having "it ordained of God at the time of creation." ("The Israel Saga," by Brooke Peters Church, The Macmillan Co., 1932.) Therefore the world calendar cannot recognize the unfounded unbroken continuity of the seven-day week since time immemorial.

Mr. Haynes claims that the world holidays in the world calendar set the fixed religious days wandering throughout the week. "It is anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, anti-Jewish, anti-religious, anti-God," he says. Such epithets are denied by the support given the world calendar by Protestant leaders such as Bishops Manning and Stires, Lord Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Adolph Keller, Eastern Orthodox Bishops Germanos and Irenaeus; Mohandas Gandhi and Swami Omkar, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Dr. Henry S. Leiper and Dr. H. W. B. Donegan, the late Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Dr. William Adams Brown, Roman Catholic Archbishop Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores and Archdeacon Belisario A. Phillips, Protestant Bishop George Craig Stewart, Greek Orthodox Archbishop Chrysostomos and many others. They, like all reformers and leaders, recognize the natural progress of evolution and growth.

To link the world calendar with the French Revolution when it

(Excerpt, Washington Star, July 17, 1944)

Says Days Do Not Matter in Worship of God

To the Editor of The Star:

I read with amazement . . . the letter of Carlyle B. Haynes concerning the so-called desecration of Sunday if calendar reform is adopted. It seems that this gentleman wholly misconstrues the spirit of the New Testament if he believes that it makes a vital difference whether Sabbath worship is held on Saturday or Sunday or any other day. Does he think we would be dishonoring God by worshiping on some other day? . . . Any religion that is injured by a change in the calendar is too fragile for survival. Nothing essential will be lost. The essentials of religion will remain regardless of the calendar. S. R. BAUER.

adopted the 10-day week and with Russia when it adopted the five-day week, later the six-day week, is untenable; there is no comparison. The world calendar of 12 months and equal quarters consistently upholds the seven-day week and carefully retains the seventh-day Sabbath and the first-day Sunday.

Mr. Haynes further states that their revisions (France and Russia) were "candid about it, doing it in the name of atheism in an attempt to ban religion. Neither succeeded. They both came back to the age-long seven-day week." Then he commends their "forthrightness and honesty," but condemns the World calendar in that "it does it in the name of improved comparative statistics and conceals its antireligious character." This is entirely in error.[4]

ELISABETH ACHELIS.
President, World Calendar Association, Inc.

[4] *See page 128.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: If additional copies of this article are wanted, please write us.

DEATH COMES TO NOTED MATHEMATICIAN

WELL known as a teacher and an historian of mathematics, Dr. David Eugene Smith, 84, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics at Teachers College, Columbia University, died July 29, 1944, at his home in New York City.

Originally an attorney, Professor Smith practiced law for three years in Cortland, New York, where he was born. Giving up the practice of law, he began teaching mathematics at the State Normal School in Cortland, and from there progressed until he became associated with Teachers College, where he remained for 25 years.

His collection of mathematical devices was given to Columbia University in 1935, and it included tally sticks, magicians' compasses and portable Chinese sundials, as well as a collection of diplomas and documents from ancient universities.

In 1933, the Government of Persia decorated him for his work on the mathematics and philosophy of the poet and astronomer, Omar Khayyám, who at one time attempted a non-Euclidean geometry. Dr. Smith possessed a copy of a mathematical work by Omar Khayyám, which he said was obtained from a Persian in northern India.

Professor Smith felt that mathematics and poetry were closely related. Among his publications were *The Poetry of Mathematics and Other Essays* and a metrical version of Omar Khayyám. He also wrote many books on the history and teaching of mathematics and edited several technical journals.

In 1937, upon becoming a member of The World Calendar Association, Dr. Smith said: "The reform is certain to come. I hope that you will hasten it. In the past it has always taken a long time to bring about any reform."

Dr. Smith contributed an article to the *Journal of Calendar Reform* entitled "Stupor of Measurement," which appeared in the September, 1938, issue.

"CALENDAR CHANGE THREATENS *RELIGION*"

Certain members of the Association, deeply interested in the progress of The World Calendar, have mailed to the office copies of the brochure,* Calendar Change Threatens Religion, *published by the Religious Liberty Association, with their questions—"What is the answer?"—"Will you have an article in the next* Journal?" *The response is the following article.

THERE has come to The World Calendar Association a brochure under this title by Carlyle B. Haynes, with a cover letter dated August 4, 1944, signed by Heber H. Votaw, Chairman, and Paul Wickman, Secretary of the Calendar Commission of the Religious Liberty Association (an association of Seventh Day Adventists), Washington 12, D. C.

This booklet is of particular interest to religion for which it has been especially prepared. Mr. Haynes gives the impression that religion is united in opposing the two extra days which The World Calendar Association advocates—a highly debatable statement.

After giving the brochure careful study, the Association feels that added information should be given the readers of the *Journal of Calendar Reform* and its many members who will wish to be more fully informed regarding the statements made in this booklet.

The Association wishes to re-emphasize the objective of calendar reform that it is *civil in character.* In no wise does it intend to supplant existing religious calendars or religious feast days. The purpose of The World Calendar is to stabilize and equalize the civil calendar, making it every year the same.

The Association is not unmindful of those who believe in the alleged assumption of the unbroken continuity of the seven-day week since time immemorial. To them the perpetual calendar will cause a wandering Sunday with the introduction of the extra Saturday, December 31, the Year-End Day, or December W, a World Holiday, which occurs at the end of every year, as well as another extra Saturday, the Leap-Year Day, June 31, or June W, another World Holiday that comes in midyear between the second and third quarters.

It is an historical fact and should be of great significance to both civil and religious life that the 364-day year with the one or two extra days (the Year-End Day and the Leap-Year Day in the proposed perpetual World Calendar), *was conceived by an Italian Roman Catholic priest, the Abbé Mastrofini, in 1834.* We regretfully note that the origin of these days was not mentioned by Mr. Haynes.

It is true, as Mr. Haynes writes, that the Eastman 13-month calendar carried the provision called "blank days," and that The World Calendar Association uses the same device, *but* it gives to the one or two extra "stabilizing" days weekday names, dates in the month and names for the two days. In all justice and common sense these days in The World Calendar cannot be called blank or zero days.

The extra World Holidays (the 365th and 366th days of the year) make possible, what has never been possible before, that the Sunday and the Saturday will occur not only on the first and seventh day of every week, but on the first and seventh day of every new year as well. The *week,* as well as the day, date and month, will be stabilized in The World Calendar, that is every year the same. The week's former wanderings throughout the year will be ended and the calendar thereby stabilized.

Because of the keen interest in calendar reform, the United Press, in 1934, issued a questionnaire to ministers throughout the United States, and among the 1,178 replies received, 907 favored The World Calendar and 131 the now rejected 13-month calendar. The Year-End Day and the Leap-Year Day were integral parts of both plans.[1]

With respect to Mr. Haynes' references to religious opponents, the Association would like to remind its readers of the careful four-year study of The World Calendar and a fixed Easter by the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, with which the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is in close relationship. At the time the study was made the President of the American Section was the late Dr. S. Parkes Cadman. The result of the study was a resolution (1936) wholly approving the perpetual World Calendar and a fixed Easter date. The suggested date is the second Sunday in April.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, himself a former President of the Federal Council of the Churches and Honorary Moderator of the Congregational Christian Churches, became a member of the American Advisory Committee of The World Calendar Association in 1933. He expressed his opinion most forcibly:

> "I shall take opportunity again and again of referring to this matter because I have realized its vast importance, not only for religion but for the whole world and the world's trade and commerce."[2]

[1] *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 4, p. 120.
[2] *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 7, p. 33.

Dr. Cadman was a friend of Roman Catholics, Jews, and every branch of Protestantism.

Dr. William Adams Brown, Presbyterian minister, professor emeritus of the Union Theological Seminary and President (succeeding Dr. Cadman in 1937) of the American Section of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work until his death in 1943, accepted membership in the Association's American Advisory Committee in 1938, as successor to Dr. Cadman. He too wrote strongly in favor of the change.

> "I am glad indeed to have my name associated with something in which I believe so much."[3]

The late Dr. Herbert L. Willett, minister of the Disciples of Christ, associate editor of *The Christian Century*, professor of Oriental languages and literatures at the University of Chicago, and lecturer on Bible topics, whose scholarship was recognized beyond the bounds of Protestantism, wrote as follows:

> "The fourth commandment enjoined the keeping of the Sabbath rather as honoring a day of rest and worship than as the designation of a particular day. It is difficult to conceive of weeks and designated days in the incalculable stretches of time from the beginnings of world-structure to the days of Hebrew history. The picture of a seven-day week and a day of rest given in the first chapter of Genesis *must be regarded as the accepted pattern of time in the late days of the priestly writer rather than as a cosmic and divine scheme.*"[4]

Among church groups adopting resolutions endorsing The World Calendar were the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1934, the American Lutheran Church, 1936, and the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, 1940.

When Elisabeth Achelis in 1934 visited the Patriarchate in Constantinople, she was most graciously received and given a clear understanding that the Patriarchate was not opposed to The World Calendar. And the Western European representative of the Eastern Orthodox Church residing in London, Archbishop Germanos, wrote an article in which he unequivocally endorsed The World Calendar with its Year-End and Leap-Year Days.[5]

It should be further noted that the late Professor Demetrius Eginitis, Director of the National Astronomical Observatory in Athens, member of the calendar committee of the League of Nations, and assigned by the Oecumenical Patriarchate to represent the Eastern Orthodox Church in all international conferences on calendar reform, submitted a report to His Holiness (June 23, 1931) which was published in *Ortodoxia* (August 1931), the official organ of the Oecumenical Patriarchate.[6]. In

[3] *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 14, p. 18.
[4] *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 3, inside back cover June issue (italics The W.C.A.).
[5] *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 3, p. 125.
[6] *Journal of Calendar Reform*, Vol. 3, pp. 125-128.

this report, Professor Eginitis supported the opinion expressed by the national Greek calendar committee at the Preparatory Committee of the League of Nations, favoring the 12-month calendar of equal quarters including the two extra days, and, as representative of the Church of Constantinople, he upheld the same opinion. Mr. Haynes merely quotes him as giving the reasons for opposition to calendar change, not as supporting such opposition.

Professor Eginitis was not a delegate at the International Conference on Calendar Reform at the League of Nations, October 1931. Mr. Athanase Politis, the Greek delegate at this conference, gave to The World Calendar his country's official and unreserved endorsement.

The successor to Professor Eginitis as representative of the Patriarchate in Constantinople is Professor Hamilcar Alivizatos, dean of the Theological Section of the University of Athens and former Procurator of the State by the Holy Synod of Greece. He represents the Eastern Orthodox Church and as a member of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work approved The World Calendar in the resolution of 1936.

As for the Roman Catholic Church, mention has already been made that the two extra days, Year-End Day and Leap-Year Day, were conceived by an Italian Roman Catholic priest. In addition, it is well to recall the statement made by the Vatican to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in 1912:

> "The Holy See declared that it made no objection but invited the civil powers to enter into an accord on the reform of the civil calendar, after which it would willingly grant its collaboration in so far as the matter affected religious feasts."[7]

An outstanding rabbi and president of Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Dr. Julian Morgenstern, has written: "In principle, I am in sympathy with the project of The World Calendar Association, particularly if it is not at all the purpose of the Association to interfere unnecessarily in the religious calendars and ceremonial observances of various sects."

The World Calendar Association considers it fitting to mention here that the Editor of the *Washington Star* omitted the last paragraph of Miss Achelis' letter published July 26, 1944, doubtless because of the letter's length.[8] It was a quotation from her recent book, *The Calendar for Everybody,* published by G. P. Putnam's Sons:

> "The World Holidays, each coming between the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday, are like the hands of God stretched out . . . to welcome both the Saturday and the Sunday of rest, prayer and worship in closer relationship. . . . The new calendar . . . promises better days to come through the two new World Holidays. They form a rainbow bridge of many colors whereon peoples of all climes, customs and faiths join in a spirit of greater fellowship and friendship. The World Holidays are the friendly handclasps of time."

[7] *The Catholic News,* March 27, 1937; *Journal of Calendar Reform,* Vol. 7, p. 85.
[8] See pages 121-124 of this issue.

The inestimable benefits of the Hebraic and the Seventh Day Adventist Sabbath and the Christian Sunday rest in the spirit in which these days inspire man to live up to his highest and noblest, "for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." [9]

These statements, endorsements and facts are but a few of the many that approve and support the validity and feasibility of the extra days—the stabilizing or World Holidays—essential to a perpetual civil calendar. The World Calendar Association asks its friends to give this matter their unbiased and careful consideration and form their responsible judgment and program thereon.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If additional copies of this article are wanted, please write us.

THANKSGIVING DAY 1944

As Released to the Associated Press

FOR the first time since Sarah Josepha Hale in 1863 induced President Lincoln to proclaim Thanksgiving Day, this nation by Congressional Act will celebrate the observance on the *fourth* Thursday in November and *not* on the last or fifth Thursday.

In thus stabilizing Thanksgiving Day, Congress achieved the desire urgently expressed by Mrs. Hale that this holiday be "definitely settled"; its former waverings between a fourth and fifth Thursday having been removed.

When the resolution was first presented and passed by the House, a "joker" had crept in which read "the last Thursday of November." Senator Joseph A. Danaher of Connecticut, realizing that November may have four or five Thursdays, inserted the amendment that perfected the bill. It reads the "fourth" instead of "last" Thursday. This amendment was passed and signed by the President, December 26, 1941—19 days after Pearl Harbor.

In December, 1943, the six New England governors jointly agreed to set aside tradition and to follow the Federal Law of observing Thanksgiving on the *fourth* Thursday of each November as designated by Congress.

Because of certain State laws there probably will be some States in the Union that will be obliged to observe Thanksgiving on the last Thursday this year and so be at variance with the Federal Act. An announcement from Governor Dewey's office, published September 28, stated that New York would follow the Federal resolution.

The *fourth* Thursday for national observance of Thanksgiving Day will mean, for instance, that football games scheduled for the Saturday following Thanksgiving will always fall within the month of November. Thus will November close the amateur football season and no longer encroach into December, as frequently happened in past years when a fifth Thursday was the last in November and Saturday came on the first or second of December.

Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, stated: "It is urgently hoped that Americans wherever possible will conform to the Congressional Act. In these war times particularly, Americans will naturally wish to be united on their national Thanksgiving."

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[9] 2 Corinthians 3:6.

AN ORIENTAL APPROVES "THE CALENDAR FOR EVERYBODY"

By Swami Omkar

Minister and writer, founder and president of The Mission of Peace where caste, creed, colour, religion and nationality are forgotten in the spirit of Brotherhood, Swami Omkar sent the following opinion in a letter from Sri Santi Ashram, Godavari Dt., S. India, August 18, 1944. He has made frequent visits to America, and readers will remember his former article which appeared in the* Journal *in 1939.

THE *Calendar for Everybody* is an unusually interesting and helpful book not only to the layman and businessman but also to the scientist and philosopher in both the Occident and Orient. It is a book complete in itself on the subject of calendar reform.

Anyone who writes for the benefit of everybody must be a universal soul with a universal heart, be it on calendar reform, religious, social, economic, political or any other reform. Anything that comes from a universal soul, who feels for everybody, must be a universal message, applying to the whole world. Hence this calendar reform is bound to succeed and be a blessing to future generations.

All homage and honor go to Elisabeth Achelis, the Lady of Calendar Reform, for advancing the idea of this balanced, regular and perpetual World Calendar, and bringing its work to the forefront of all the civilized nations with her sincere convictions, indefatigable zeal and one-pointed aim.

We are all the instruments of God, and He uses particular persons to do particular services and thus be the benefactors of humanity in every field of work. It was given to Miss Achelis to be the channel through which one of the best gifts would be bestowed upon the world—calendar reform—thus bringing order, economy, regularity and harmony in the calculations of time; not only in the distant United States of America in the West but also in India in the Far East because it is a calendar for everybody.

The World Calendar satisfies industry, labor, finance, science, government, law, education, home, agriculture, communication, religion and everybody. It is wonderful to have two World Holidays to unite people of all castes, creeds, colours and nations; thus making everybody feel the unity with their Creator—the One God—especially on these two World Holidays.

It is also inspiring to feel that TIME is the BREATH of the Earth. It is the Breath that leads to Breathlessness, the Fourth Dimensional State of Cosmic Consciousness.

It is strange how the selfless work of great souls, who work for everybody, is not fully appreciated Now, in the present time, but in future generations. Elisabeth Achelis is already blessed, for she has found her work in her life—a most useful and helpful work for the benefit of humanity.

Anyone who reads her book—her latest contribution—*The Calendar for Everybody,* realizes just by glancing over a few pages the great benefits of calendar reform. He who does not use what is given so freely for the common good of man in every clime must be an ignorant and blind worshiper of darkness instead of Light.

I too raise my voice in joining the multitudes who are recognizing and appreciating the selfless labors of Miss Achelis, offering all here—all in all at the Altar of Time the Changeless Truth.

May God's Richest Blessings be upon her and may He complete the noble work, that He has started through Miss Achelis for the balance, order and harmony of the World's Time through calendar reform, is my sincere wish and prayer. May peace be unto all.

ADMIRAL SPEAKS FOR CALENDAR

By Rear Admiral Reginald Rowan Belknap, U.S.N. (Ret.), New York City

"I HAVE been interested in The World Calendar movement's progress for some time and hope it will come to success.

"To me there seems to be only the force of custom against it. The calendar has been changed in times past, by decree, for reasons sufficient at the time. With the world now drawn more closely together, uniformity in greater degree would benefit all, especially if nations still using old style will conform. Certainly all employers and executives would find the new calendar a simplification in accounting and arranging.

"A permanent date for Easter Sunday, if included, would regulate other observances in the Church year. That independent variable affects many other arrangements.

"Personally I would miss March 31, my wedding day, especially in 1950, our golden anniversary; but that need not stand in the way of such a general improvement."

THE REV. GUTIÉRREZ LANZA CUBAN CALENDAR CHAIRMAN DIES

By José M. Lasa, S. J., Assistant to the Director of Belen Observatory, Havana, Cuba

EVERY newspaper in Havana, in extensive biographies and articles, has lamented the death of the Reverend Father Mariano Gutiérrez Lanza, Director of the famous Observatorio de Belén, which occurred December 24, 1943. The most widely read newspaper of the city, *Diario de la Marina,* said: "The death of the righteous man of science . . . is, for our nation, a grief sincerely shared by the *Diario de la Marina,* to whose pages the Reverend Father Gutiérrez Lanza frequently contributed."

He was born in Leon, Spain, in 1865. He embraced the religious life in the Compañia de Jesús in 1883 and he held the chair of Professor of Physics in the Colegio de Belén from 1891 to 1896. Ordained a priest, he studied in the University of Georgetown, Washington, D. C., and in 1902 returned to the Observatorio de Belén.

In 1920 he was named Director of the Observatorio de Montserrat, Cienfuegos, where he served four years, returning to the Observatorio de Belén as Director, a position which he filled with zeal for 19 years. His well-deserved reputation is due to constant work in the study of tropical cyclones and to his great abilities in following the course of the same.

He merited decorations both from the Government of Cuba and other Associations in Havana and from the Republican Government of Spain and General Franco. In 1935 he received the decoration of Officer of the Orden de Carlos Manuel de Céspedes from the Government of Cuba, and Commander of the Orden de la República Española, given by that Government. He was also Commander of the Orden de Honor y Mérito de la Cruz Roja, Commander with Star of Isabel la Católica, and Member with Merit of the Academia de Ciencias of Havana, and of other scientific societies of the island and abroad. He attended several conventions at Washington as delegate, and the convention at Lima.

In May, 1938, the Reverend Father Mariano Gutiérrez Lanza accepted the chairmanship of The World Calendar Committee of Cuba, which he

filled ably and well. Shortly before his death he received a communication from Monseñor Eduardo Martinez Dalmau, Bishop of the Diocese of Cienfuegos:

> "I should like Your Reverence, as Cuban representative of the Association for the Reform of the Calendar, to communicate to them that I give my name to the statement that this Calendar [The World Calendar] seems to me to be more practical than the one used at present."

The World Calendar Association has sustained a loss in the death of this eminent Roman Catholic priest and scientist, one who had the courage to envision the benefits this new World Calendar would have in our religious, scientific, economic and social lives.

OBITUARY NOTES

CHARLES W. HINCKLEY, long a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., President of the Board of Trustees of the Wadsworth Avenue Baptist Church in New York City, died May 6 at the age of 65. In 1934, he and Mrs. Hinckley established the Charles W. Hinckley, Jr., Scholarship at Union College in memory of their son, who died in the spring of that year. Mr. Hinckley, Assistant Works Manager of the Otis Elevator Company, had been a member of The World Calendar Association almost from its inception.

FITZHUGH W. HAENSEL, a former Vice President of Columbia Concerts, Inc., and former President of Community Concerts Corporation, died May 3 in New York, at the age of 65. Through his efforts Community Concerts was built until it had an annual audience of 1,500,000 persons and gave 1,300 concerts a year. He managed many well-known artists, including Richard Crooks, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and Isadora Duncan. He had long been a member of The World Calendar Association.

DR. JACOB GUTMAN, founder of the Brooklyn Diagnostic Institute, and a member of The World Calendar Association since 1938, died at the age of 67 on May 7. Dr. Gutman had an enviable reputation in the medical field, having served as a Major in the Army Medical Corps during the first World War as Professor of Materia Medica at the University of the State of New Jersey and as instructor in medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. From 1922 until his death he was consulting physician to the Police Department as well as many hospitals. A fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American College of Physical Therapy, the American Medical Society and the American Endocrinology Association, he was author of the *Modern Drug Encyclopedia* and other books and articles.

DR. HARVEY W. COX, 69, died July 27, 1944, in Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Cox, retired President of Emory University and its second Chancellor, retired as President in 1942, after 22 years as head of the University. He had been a member of The World Calendar Association since 1932.

DR. ROBERT O. WILLIAMS, who was formerly President of Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, died in Van Wert, June 18, 1944. Dr. Williams was born in England, and was long identified not only with the Methodist Church but also with various educational institutions. He was a former President of the Ohio College Association and, since 1936, a member of The World Calendar Association.

PANAMA CHAIRMAN URGES STUDY OF NEW CALENDAR

Senor Juan Rivera Reyes is an enthusiastic and industrious internationalist furthering all progressive movements. In his pamphlet to advanced schools and colleges, he writes: "It is necessary to reform this system [the Gregorian] in the form that has been outlined [The World Calendar]. And the sooner it is done the better it will be for the well-being of the people."

CONVINCED that the instructors and students of Panama's universities and advanced schools should know of The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters, Juan Rivera Reyes, President of the Panama Committee of The World Calendar, prepared a 20-page booklet entitled "La Reforma del Calendario."

Senor Rivera Reyes' objective can best be expressed by his letter which accompanied each of the booklets:

"The World Calendar Association, with its executive office in the United States under the presidency of Miss Elisabeth Achelis, and with both an American and a Foreign Advisory Committee, fights stubbornly for the adoption of a permanent World Calendar of 365 days to replace the present Gregorian system.

"The Association has a committee in practically every country. Its Panama Committee consists of the Rectors of the Inter-American University and of the National Institute, of Dr. Publio A. Vasquez, Professor of International Law, of the Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, Don Benito Reyes Testa, and of the undersigned, who is also the member for Panama of the Foreign Advisory Committee.

"The proposed World Calendar, which has been endorsed by innumerable scientific institutions all over the world, has already been approved by 14 countries, members of the League of Nations, among them the Republic of Panama. There is a plan to have The World Calendar adopted December 31, 1944, or June 30, 1945, since these dates coincide in the old and the new system.[1]

[1] EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the publication of the pamphlet it has been decided, due to war conditions, that January 1, 1950, would be a more propitious date.

"The Association has asked me to acquaint the youth of Panama with the new system and its advantages, as compared to the Gregorian calendar, in the fields of economics, commerce, and statistics as well as in everyday life. Therefore I am glad to propose to you a 45-minute lecture to the students and professors of your institution. . . . Please indicate to me the day and the hour the conference can be held."

Five copies of the booklet were also sent to the Chairman of each of the Latin-American committees.

In congratulating Senor Rivera Reyes upon his energetic and determined campaign, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, wrote him as follows:

"There can be no question but that *now* is the time when we should have concerted action on the part of the countries in Latin America. The adoption of The World Calendar would without doubt result in greater efficiency not only in governmental work but in all phases of business, education, and science as well. To have these nations united in a common time-plan in itself promises greater unity among nations and may well be the forerunner of happier and more effective international unity along other lines.

"It should be needless for me to tell you how deeply grateful we are for your initiative and industry, and we wish you full success in your endeavor."

BUSINESS AND THE CALENDAR

From* Editor and Publisher, *New York, N. Y., August 26, 1944

WHATEVER place the United States may occupy in the postwar world, business is bound to have global commitments. Production for a battered earth will need the smoothest coordination possible.

A universal calendar of patterned and equal quarters would not guarantee this smoothness. But it would help.

America may junk her power and withdraw in isolation. Still our news will come and go throughout the world. Spanish cork and Cuban sugar, East Indian rubber and Canadian newsprint will be part of American industry. Holidays and tax times that stay put would certainly be business-like.

America might try imperialism, throw her weight around and tell the rest of the world which hoop to jump through. Still, industry would compare quarterly or semi-annual statements—and find it easier if it didn't have to correct for calendar quirks.

A problem that comes up is: How could a change to The World Calendar be accepted simultaneously? It need not be and probably wouldn't. We use the Gregorian calendar now; but there are more people who don't use it in the world than there are who do. A daily newspaper in India has six date-lines for its six races of readers who use six calendars.

Fourteen countries have endorsed The World Calendar. If the United States, Great Britain and Russia should approve it also, as a postwar advance, the rest of the world would follow suit. Man has been improving his calendars for 9,000 years.

Unequal quarters in our present system rub and shift. Equal quarters would ride in recurring schedules evenly.

SEES WORLD CALENDAR AS BOON TO SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN

By Colonel Roy P. Monahan

Colonel Monahan, Chief-of-Staff to Brigadier General John J. Mangan, First Brigade, New York Guard, Captain in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps on the Italian and French fronts in World War I, is an attorney who has been Commander of the New York State Department of Disabled American Veterans. He organized and was Commander of Aviators' Post No. 743, American Legion, and is currently an officer of Quentin Roosevelt Post No. 10, Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is Chairman of the New York State Americanization Committee, Disabled American Veterans. He was appointed to his present post by Governor Dewey early in August 1944, and was named by the Governor as a member of the Advisory Committee of the New York State Veterans Agency, to study the needs of the returning veterans from New York State. As a businessman, an attorney, and a soldier, himself, he is the recipient of the Purple Heart.

IT is difficult to predict what our legislative branches of the Federal Government will ultimately do to aid the returning disabled American war veteran following World War II. Today it is a startling revelation to most American citizens to realize that the totally disabled veteran of World War I, not living in a hospital, after 25 years, is allowed a pension of only $115.00 per month. A similarly disabled veteran of the Civil War, unable to work, was allowed as much as $90.00 per month more than 60 years ago.

With living costs what they are now, in this period of total war and high wages, it is difficult to understand how a totally disabled veteran can manage to get along on such a limited sum and enforced budget—except perhaps if living in some isolated back country section. It is to be hoped that all returning veterans of World War II, both men and women of our Armed Forces—particularly the partially or totally disabled—will receive

better treatment than they have heretofore, after previous wars.

In August, I was appointed by Governor Thomas A. Dewey to represent the Disabled American Veterans, as a member of the Advisory Committee to the New York State Veterans Agency, created by the last State Legislature to study and plan proper care, rehabilitation and job-finding for the state's returning veterans, as rapidly as discharged.

In September the Disabled American Veterans, Inc., chartered by the United States Congress through a special Act, in 1933, to aid our disabled veterans of the first World War, and now similarly serving and admitting to membership the disabled men and women (through its Auxiliaries) coming home from the present battle fronts, will meet in National Convention at Denver, Colorado. I will be a delegate to that Convention as a former Commander of the New York State Department and Chairman of its Americanization Committee, which initiated in 1939 the successful prosecution of and closing of the German-American Bund Camp at Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y. This was followed by the arrest and conviction of Bundist Leader Fritz Kuhn and others by the Federal Government.

Our chief plea at the Denver D.A.V. Convention will be for proper pensions for our disabled officers and men. Today the D.A.V. numbers a membership of about 80,000 disabled veterans of both World Wars. Studies of their many needs now and in the postwar period are being made by previously appointed D.A.V. committees.

But among numerous proposals to be placed before the D.A.V. delegates, I intend to present a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to study The World Calendar. I hope this committee, if appointed and I believe it will be, brings back the recommendation that the D.A.V. Convention go on record as favoring the universal adoption of this sensible new calendar plan.

The Gregorian calendar now in use does not aid the disabled veteran. At first blush this may seem a rather peculiar statement to make. I will endeavor to make myself clear.

If you were forced today to exist on $115.00 monthly and could not do any work whatsoever to add a penny to this Government pension, would you not find yourself in much greater difficulty during the seven 31-day months of the Gregorian calendar year when you could spend only $3.71 each day, as compared with the one "red letter" month of February with its 28 days, when you would be truly "affluent" with $4.11 to spend daily? These figures are not ridiculous, in comparison. It makes a vast, enforced difference in budgeting and spending for the harassed veteran, due to the peculiarities of our present-day calendar.

Of course, there remain four months with 30 calendar days, during

which the average allowance to the totally disabled veteran amounts to $3.83 daily, under existing pension laws. That helps a bit! It allows 12 cents more to spend each day, as compared with the separate days of the seven lean months.

Perhaps this does not "add up" in your own mind, as you read. The point I am endeavoring to make is that under the most difficult of budgeting circumstances—usually occasioned because of small income—The World Calendar, with its equal quarters, and 12 months, if in use, would slightly ease the monthly burden of the disabled veteran, now further complicated by the vagaries of the Gregorian plan.

Checks to Government pensioners arrive promptly, with rare exceptions, on a given day of each month. But when such a small amount as $115.00 is involved to meet all needs for one month, it does present a more difficult problem to the recipient when the check arrives at varying intervals, of now 28 and now 31 days. Believe it, or not!

This is not a far-fetched plea for The World Calendar. I am only using this example of the additional problems created by the irregularities of our present calendar which, in consequence, face the totally disabled veteran, as a particularly startling one. Don't you agree that if you had only an average of $3.71 to spend daily for all your needs throughout the 365 days of the year, you'd be better able to manage if the money were available to you in equal daily amounts throughout each month, rather than to have an all-high month with $4.11 to spend each day, and seven months of each year when you could use only $3.71 daily out of the $115.00 allowed by your Government pension check?

Only recently has our Government increased the pension of the totally disabled veteran from $100.00 monthly to $115.00. For more than 23 years after World War I, these men had to exist on an average of $3.23 a day during the 31-day months of the year.

The pensions fixed for disabled war veterans, at this time, begin at $10.00 per month for certain forms of partial disability, increasing as the case may be—an arm off, an eye gone, two legs paralyzed, and so on—standardized and graded upward, according to disability conditions and hardships enforced thereby, until the $115.00 top is reached for total disability.

If a veteran, totally disabled, is placed in a Government hospital or other approved institution, so that all of his needs are cared for in a regimented manner, he is allowed $6.00 per month for incidentals, or $36.00 a year which he can use as he may see fit—nothing more.

Some argue that we did better by our veterans long ago, following the Revolution, and other earlier wars. Money of our new republic wasn't

worth much at first, following the Revolutionary War. "Not worth a Continental" is a phrase we still use occasionally, referring to the lack of value of some object, for our Continental Congress had issued about $200,000,000 of worthless paper money "shinplasters" or "Continentals" during the war.

But land was cheap in those days. Many a Continental soldier received a bounty of Government owned land, in lieu of pension, up to as much as 640 acres. Some of these land holdings made their owners rich men. That was one old-time way of paying off.

Government reports show that a total of 68,793,870 acres of land were given to veterans of the Revolution, War of 1812, Indian Wars and the Mexican War, up to the year 1852 when Congress stopped the practice of such land-grants. In all, 598,701 officers and men received these land-grant bounties.

It will be interesting to note here that many of these original land-grant documents, handed down or recorded today, bear two calendar dates, those of the old Julian calendar and our present Gregorian calendar. Many of us do not realize that less than 200 years have passed since the world last changed its calendar.

Our first President of the United States was a young man when that calendar change took place, in 1752. It did not seem to be a difficult thing for the world to do then, according to the old records.

All this change had to be transmitted throughout the then civilized world by the slow process of sailing vessel, stagecoach, horse-ridden carrier or camel caravan. How much simpler and easier it would be today to accomplish the universal change from the outmoded Gregorian plan to the needed new World Calendar. Radio, telegraph, airplane with utmost rapidity would simplify the preliminary studies and planning and make for the ultimate simultaneous adoption of The World Calendar across the surface of the globe with no more confusion than is experienced when we change seasonally from so-called regular time to daylight-saving time.

Pension history records that the veteran officers of the Revolution received a particularly bad deal. The Continental Congress in 1778, early in the war, first voted to allow them one-half pay for seven years following the cessation of hostilities. This original promise by Congress was reduced in 1783 to a second promise to give officers one-half pay for five years after the war.

When the war was over, however, there being no funds in the United States Treasury, the 2,480 Continental Army officers mustered out by General George Washington did not even receive their back pay, nor did the soldiers get paid at that time—let alone receive their promised bonuses.

They walked home, or rode if lucky enough to have or obtain a horse.

Years after the Revolution, in 1832, when only 850 officers and men of the Continental Army remained alive, Congress voted them "full pay for life." In 1865, only three Revolutionary veterans then surviving, Congress granted the trio an additional $300.00 per year "for life." They died within two years. Strange how the legislative branches of our Government work to reward these men who, in various wars, have given their lives, or their all, for their country.

Mexican War veterans started with $8.00 pensions monthly in the 1850's, being increased to $12.00 monthly "for the partially disabled or destitute" only, in 1893. The various Indian Wars veterans fared about the same. Our totally disabled veteran of all wars in which the United States had been engaged up to 1893, and living at that time, were awarded by Congress that year a monthly pension of $50.00.

Civil War disabled veterans were awarded from $6.00 per month upwards, until the totally disabled reached the original top pension amount of $12.00 monthly. The Grand Army of the Republic, formed by the veterans of the Civil War in the North, eventually prevailed upon Congress to increase veterans' pensions until a final peak of $90.00 monthly was reached for the totally disabled. Confederate Army veterans received the same pension treatment soon after the war.

Up to this date, the Veterans' Administration, now responsible for pension payments to veterans of all of our wars, and the dependents of veterans, records total paid out as follows:

Wars	*Pension Totals*
Revolutionary War	$70,000,000.00
War of 1812	$46,000,000.00
Indian Wars	$54,000,000.00
Mexican War	$35,000,000.00
Civil War	$3,000,000,000.00

Veterans and their dependents are still pensioned with sums payable into the millions of dollars each month for service in the Spanish American War, and World Wars I and II. A relatively few pensioners remain on the rolls of the Civil and Indian Wars.

With this record of past pension payments, when compared with appropriations made over recent years for many peacetime and wartime measures, it hardly seems creditable that the totally disabled veteran of World War I and World War II, as of this writing, is today paid only $115.00 monthly to budget and spend in order that he, or she, may live.

Budgeting, and living under a budget are difficult enough when even

oderate money income circumstances prevail. But when the months are uneven and unbalanced as they are with the present Gregorian calendar stem in effect, a truly unnecessary problem of fluctuating budgets is resented to all. This condition could be practically cured if The World alendar were to be universally adopted—a calendar that is steady and mparable, wherein days and dates always agree, months are more equally portioned and holidays always appear on their own particular dates and ays.

And don't you believe that the two new World Holidays—one at the ose of every year and the other in midyear in leap years—will be a welme boon? Not to mention Christmas on December 25, *always a Monday* -resulting in a long week-end?

For these and many other reasons familiar to most readers of the *ournal*, I am one of the advocates of The World Calendar Association plan nd campaign. While my plea, in this instance for its adoption on behalf f the Disabled American Veterans, is being used as only another example point out the fallacies of the Gregorian calendar; as a business man and wyer, and a military man—to a degree—I also make the appeal for the doption of The World Calendar for the general betterment of our postwar orld.

WORLD CALENDAR

From* The Bank Man, *Chicago, Ill., April, 1944

EFFORTS to bring about calendar reform are receiving augmented attention at the present time, due to the fact that 1945 would be a natural year to bring about the anges recommended by The World Calendar Association.

The eccentricities of the calendar, like those of the weather, have been the subject human objurgation from time immemorial. Unlike the weather, however, something done about the calendar from time to time. The present calendar has been in use out 200 years. Students of American history can fix the date pretty accurately beause they recall the days dropped at that time moved Washingon's Birthday from ebruary 11 to February 22, a discrepancy that annoyed the good man all his life.

Nothing so radical is proposed in the new calendar. The idea is largely to eliminate e hopping of monthly dates over the various days of the week, a matter that has been constant irritation to schedule makers, and which makes most statistical series ridicuus when they happed to hit a short week or a short month.

The proposition is entitled to consideration. It has very respectable backing. Cerinly it is something that everyone should know about. We are therefore presenting this number the proposals of The World Calendar Association, Inc.

HIGH MAJORITY OF CANADIAN SOCIETY APPROVES NEW CALENDAR

Abstracted from **The Journal** *of The Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, July-August, 1944*

REPORT of Open Meetings (1944)—On Wednesday, January 19, the Ottawa Centre held a public lecture at the National Museum on the subject of calendar reform. The speaker was Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association, and the title of her address was "The World Calendar."

Miss Achelis made clear the intimate association in all ages of astronomy with the calendar, and said that astronomers particularly realized the defects of the present calendar, though now these were apparent to all other phases of civilized life also. She gave a detailed account of recent attempts at calendar reform noting that at the League of Nations conference on the matter in 1931 over 500 different plans for reform or change were submitted. These have more or less crystallized into two main plans, the 13-month plan of 28 days and four weeks to every month, and the 12-month plan of identical quarters each having three months of 31, 30, 30 days respectively. The latter is "The World Calendar," favored by the speaker, who is President of the Association organized to bring it about.

Miss Achelis mentioned Canadians who have been prominent in improvements in the measuring of time, or in calendar reform. Of special interest to the Society was her mention of the work of Dr. H. R. Kingston, a former President of the R.A.S.C.

A number of questions were asked the speaker after the address; they showed general wide approval of calendar reform, but some difference of opinion as to which method was the better.

Dr. T. L. Tanton, President of the Ottawa Centre, was in the chair and introduced Miss Achelis, mentioning how great an amount of time and effort and money she has for years put into the advancing of The World Calendar. The lecture was very well attended, the Museum Hall being quite filled with an interested audience.

NOTE—This meeting has had an interesting sequel. Because of several

nquiries the council felt the need of knowing the members' opinions about alendar reform, etc., and so a little plebiscite was held by means of questionnaires sent out to them. The machinery used was an explanatory overing letter enclosing the questionnaire on a stamped addressed card, o be filled in and returned to the secretary.

The questions asked were simply: Do you approve of calendar reform? Do you approve of The World Calendar? Do you think this Centre should support calendar reform as it sees opportunity to do so? And a space for "Remarks."

A good half of the membership replied—a high percentage for this kind of effort—and examination reveals (a) practically unanimous support for calendar reform; (b) a high majority approval of The World Calendar, but with some members approving of it as a step on the way rather than the final goal; (c) nearly unanimous opinion that the Centre should take such action as it can.

From these results the council of the Ottawa Centre feels justified in asking that other Centres, which have not already done so, express themselves on this important matter, and make their opinions known to the General Council in order that it may speak with an informed voice for the whole Society, and with the authority of the Society as a national body. It is important that these matters be attended to soon, if our influence is to be of use in bringing about calendar reform at the time most appropriate for it.

F. W. MATLEY, *Secretary.*

A POSER FOR MATHEMATICIANS

WHY is it that in our present changeable calendar, wherein days and dates always vary, that the

Fourth day in every fourth month
Sixth day in every sixth month
Eighth day in every eighth month
Twelth day in every twelfth month

always agree and are the same?

We do not know the answer, do you?

DEATH COMES TO HEAD OF HAYDEN PLANETARIUM

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. BARTON, JR., Chairman and Curator of the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History, a mecca for thousands of people every year, died July 7, 1944, on his fifty-first birthday.

He was born in Baltimore in 1893, was educated in the public schools and graduated with honors from Baltimore City College. He received the degrees of B.S. and M.S. at the University of Pennsylvania. It was there he first became interested in astronomy.

After his service in the First World War, he was with the United States Bureau of Public Roads, later becoming associated with the Franklin Institute and the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia. For ten years he was a Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, leaving that post to become the head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Pennsylvania Military College.

In 1935, when the Hayden Planetarium was opened, Professor Barton was appointed Associate Curator, in 1938 was made Executive Curator, and in 1941 succeeded Dr. Clyde Fisher as Chairman and Curator.

To Professor Barton's credit is ascribed the popularization of that institution, by combining scientific accuracy with popular demonstrative presentation. As Curator of this popular Planetarium, he traveled much. He was a member of the Franklin Institute Eclipse Expedition, going to Conway, New Hampshire, and later to Peru to photograph and study the total eclipse of the sun. He perfected many special instruments for projecting the complete process of the solar eclipses, for showing the actions and colors of the aurora borealis and for throwing an image of the sun on the interior of the Planetarium dome.

Professor Barton has been of inestimable help to The World Calendar Association. He was a staunch and loyal supporter of The World Calendar and wrote articles on the subject. The calendar was frequently listed on the Planetarium lecture program. As a member of the American Advisory Committee of the Association, he was always willing, ready and able to advise and assist in research having to do with time factors. "His death at this early age takes from the Association not only an ardent, skillful and talented aid, but a warm friend that this Association will long miss," states Elisabeth Achelis, President of The World Calendar Association.

LITTLE BUSINESS AIDED BY A PERPETUAL EQUALIZED CALENDAR

By Thomas Calvert McClary

Mr. McClary has written many articles on economics and postwar plans. His views on small business, their handicaps, their advantages, and their privileges, we believe will interest all readers who appreciate the problems confronting them.

LITTLE business has reached the point of economic fatigue where it needs more than blood plasma to bring it back to health. It needs relief from the irritations that beset it, particularly in the civilian products realm, and every measure that will ease its burden should be encouraged. One of these is a calendar upon which it can depend. We have the word of the outspoken Maury Maverick that small business is in a bad way and that, unless something definite is done to alleviate its problems in a hurry, it is liable to collapse.

To get an idea of just how big small business is, turn back to days of peace and figures which had not reached astronomical proportions. As of 1940, there were roughly 1,770,000 *retail* units in our country, 753,000 of these employed no salaried help, owners and families doing all the work. Another 400,000 employed only one person each.

Of our 646,000 *service* businesses . . . barber shops, plumbers, tailors, shoe men, etc. . . . 365,000 (over half) employed no salaried help. Of the remainder, a considerable proportion had only one employee each, with, perhaps, an additional part-time employee for apprenticeship or deliveries.

The Department of Commerce reckons a small business as one having a yearly net sales or receipts of less than $50,000. A wholesaler with annual net turnover of less than $200,000 is small business. A manufacturer employing less than 100 persons falls into the same class. Jesse Jones painted the picture, stating: "Over nine tenths of all business concerns in the country are small, and these nine tenths account for 45 per cent of the workers employed, and for 34 per cent of the business in dollar volume."

The figures show a shocking maladjustment of employment in ratio to business done and capital invested. During the war years the net profit figures show an even broader stretch. Some small businesses grew into

husky war babies, but the average dealing in civilian goods has been de hydrated of working and renewal capital.

With national conversion to the war effort, small businesses left i the civilian ranks fared generally worse. Small food stores could not ge the stock to sell; time and profits have been seriously impaired by th complications of rationing and rising labor costs. Drugstores were, t some extent, in a worse way, because much of their normal business i specialty and luxury items no longer existed. Businesses such as lumbe yards were confronted with green lumber, or none at all. Restaurants hav been crowded, but their profits have been mangled between ceiling retai prices while food prices were mounting; food shortages necessitatin limited trade; increasing labor costs, and corners on vital items such a butter and meat. Specialty and luxury manufacturers, and the supplier of this group, have been left to fend as best they could.

So far, most of these businesses have managed to get by, but the cas of a small food store employing one full-time and one part-time employe is typical. The store formerly made roughly $75 per week profit; it gross profit today is currently $25 per week, and, of this, increased labo costs are consuming $18. Of the remaining $7 to pay interest on a $9,00 investment plus management, there has not been much to put aside fo badly needed repairs and a fresh inventory when supplies loosen up The owner foresees a continuation for ten years of price fixing an rationing in some form. He foresees sporadic dumping of some of th enormous surplus stock on hand in both government and private ware houses. In such dumping, he feels he will come off a bad second; the bi chains being in the advantageous position to gain most in a surplus market

Compensating small business to some extent may be this fact; smal business is more flexible of management, more readily adaptable to new ideas and meeting change. Undoubtedly, there will be a postwar boom in capital goods and repair work. Small business, with its largely loca complexion and flexibility to meet particular needs, is anticipating a goo slice of this boom. But the readjustment of the reconversion and rehabili tation period is bound to be spotty. Big business can better absorb th bad spots in its overall spread and, while it may slice down profits, it wil not cripple the corporation. Where small business faces danger is tha it has not been able to lay by surpluses during the war, its physical plan is impaired and its inventories low, and a bad period, even of short dura tion, may be the final straw to break that particular business' back. It i going to require all of the flexibility and ingenuity of individual owner ship plus much of the efficiency and planning of big business for smal business to ride the rough spots and capitalize on better periods unde the handicap of small profit margins which, in general, appear inevitable

One of the most specific and largest losses to small business today is rooted in the circumstances arising out of our antiquated calendar. The ratio of loss to profit is too variable to give a broad estimate. But, for the year 1943, a small-town drugstore estimated calendar fluctuations wiped out two weeks' profits; a small lumber mill found it negotiated a 90-day contract at no profit whatever; a food store estimated that spoilage due to calendar uncertainties cost it 10 per cent loss on its vegetables profit; an assembling plant paid 18 per cent overtime charges; a small paper mill suffered 8.4 per cent over the anticipated absenteeism in six months; a small dry goods store ran a loss on three different sales; and a local trucker found his total pay roll upped 23 per cent overtime on "long week-ends."

Under the present calendar, with its variant weekdays for *"date"* holidays, such as the Fourth of July, or its variant dates for *"day"* holidays, such as Labor Day, there is almost no way for small business to anticipate or estimate its holiday business except guesswork. There is no basis for comparison. Perhaps last year a holiday fell on a Friday or Saturday, simultaneously with weekly and mid-month pay days, but this year it falls two days off, affecting the expenditures and vacationing habits of everybody. Then, too, there is the glaring defect that months may have four or five Tuesdays or Thursdays and again four or five Saturdays and Sundays, not to mention the exasperating differences of 24, 25, 26 or 27 weekdays in the months.

So important is calendar fluctuation to *big business that one department store employs three people whose entire work is researching and mathematically adjusting comparative holiday and date figures from preceding years.* One railroad has an entire division of its traffic department occupied with similar comparisons. And one of the most hectic and important departments of a chain grocery store is the one correlating the work between traffic and buying departments. A shipment needed on a Tuesday morning is a loss proposition if it arrives on a Monday holiday and requires overtime charges for delivery and storage; and spoilables shipped in for the week-end are no good if Friday is a holiday and half the people are away.

Big business meets the situation at considerable cost with expert research, and even then occasionally goes for a tumble. *Small business has no experts and cannot afford individual calculating service.* The avoidable variations of the calendar cause losses as ridiculous and exasperating as would be caused by the variations of a universal use of changeable clocks. Even today the 12-hour clock is giving way to the 24-hour clock so as to bring about greater efficiency through greater exactness.

Small business needs desperately to cut losses arising from lack of a

true basis for comparative sales analysis and that can only be done by new calendar which is the same every quarter; every half; year after yea Of several calendar reforms proposed, the perpetual World Calendar 12 months and equal quarters appears to be the best to meet the desir ends. From the auditing standpoint, the regular pattern of quarters co posed of months of 31-30-30 days, with each quarter beginning and endi upon the same day, and with an established *26 weekdays each month* pl Sundays, would save enormous paper work and give a stability to the fisc side of business not now possible. From the standpoints of comparati costs and comparative sales analyses, the pinning of dated holidays to t same weekday each year, and vice versa, would be such an outstanding a that it defies description.

When the day arrives that the small businessman can analyze parall months and quarters for three or four years back, much of his prese guesswork and losses will be taken out of his business and daily life. has been said that *Guessing Is Gambling* which describes the prese calendar admirably, but the other side is equally true that *Certainty Conserving,* descriptive of the new perpetual World Calendar. The postw world will be too complex, too dependent upon speed and accuracy of tim to leave room for avoidable variables such as the present calendar. The is the matter of general efficiency and simplification of routine on o hand; on the other is the trend toward lower margins of profit on sma orders and individual items, which, in the event of miscalculation or spo age, represents a rising ratio of loss. Small business must save eve penny or else risk dollar losses that may well mean bankruptcy. Takin the guesswork out of the calendar in the postwar world may well mea the difference to small business of profit or loss, its existence or non-e istence. Day and date stability is something small business must hav

This need is ably met by The World Calendar of equal quarters where the varying time-units agree at the close of every quarter and perfe equalization is had. No longer will small business be penalized, throug lack of means in obtaining comparative analysis, while big business ha the advantage through its vast financial resources and hundreds of em ployees. Statistical, accounting and bookkeeping conditions would be equ table for both big and small businesses. This perpetual calendar would b comparable from year to year, quarters would be equalized and the sam and months would have their 26 weekdays, exclusive of Sundays. Th square deal of The World Calendar would reflect the square deal in i usage everywhere. All business, without dispute, needs a stabilized an equalized calendar, the same as all business needs and has Standard Tim The World Calendar is a better agent to assure stability, equality an order for our postwar world.

INKS CHINESE REFORM ITH CALENDAR CHANGE

Lewis A. Maverick, Agent for the George M. Maverick Estate Inc., n Antonio, Texas

he writer's article in Agricultural History, *October 1940, rries an unusual account of calendar reform in old China. mentions the eminent Clavius, who assisted the Pope in e Gregorian reform, and the great astronomer Galileo.*

WITH reference to your interesting summary, "Calendar Reform across Eighteen Centuries," [*Journal of Calendar Reform,* Vol. 13, pp. 130, 181] permit me to suggest a link between the calendar reform movement of the occidental world, and that of China in the late xteenth and early seventeenth centuries.

I quote from my article, "Hsü Kuang-Ch'i, a Chinese Authority on Agriulture," *Agricultural History,* Vol. 14, pages 143-160, October, 1940.

"Father Matteo Ricci penetrated from Chao Chou to Nanking in 1598, nd there saw and admired the astronomical instruments that had been nstructed by Kuo Shou-Ching three centuries earlier. He found that the erks of the board of mathematics calculated the calendar by ancient forulas, and that they were unable to understand or use the excellent instruents. . . . Hsü was assigned by the government to serve on the board of athematics, a body which had jurisdiction over the calendar. The Chinese ear begins with a new moon and it usually includes 12 and sometimes 13 unar months. Rites are prescribed to be held at the time of each full moon nd each new moon, so that these dates must be calculated.

"The agricultural seasons depend, of course, upon the true solar year, nd must be located in this year of varying length. Astrological considerations and lucky days are important. Most exacting of all, eclipses of sun nd moon must be forecast, for important services attend these events.

"Hsü knew that, by virtue of recent European discoveries, the missionries were in possession of greater knowledge and skill in the field of stronomy than the Mohammedans, who, quite properly, had been regarded

until then as the leading authorities. Father Ricci had been a pupil in Rome of the great Clavius (Father Christopher Klau, 1538-1612), who served in the reform of the Julian calendar and the introduction of the Gregorian. Hsü was not yet powerful enough to secure the appointment of these foreigners to the board, but in 1611 he succeeded in getting two of them appointed to serve as his aides.

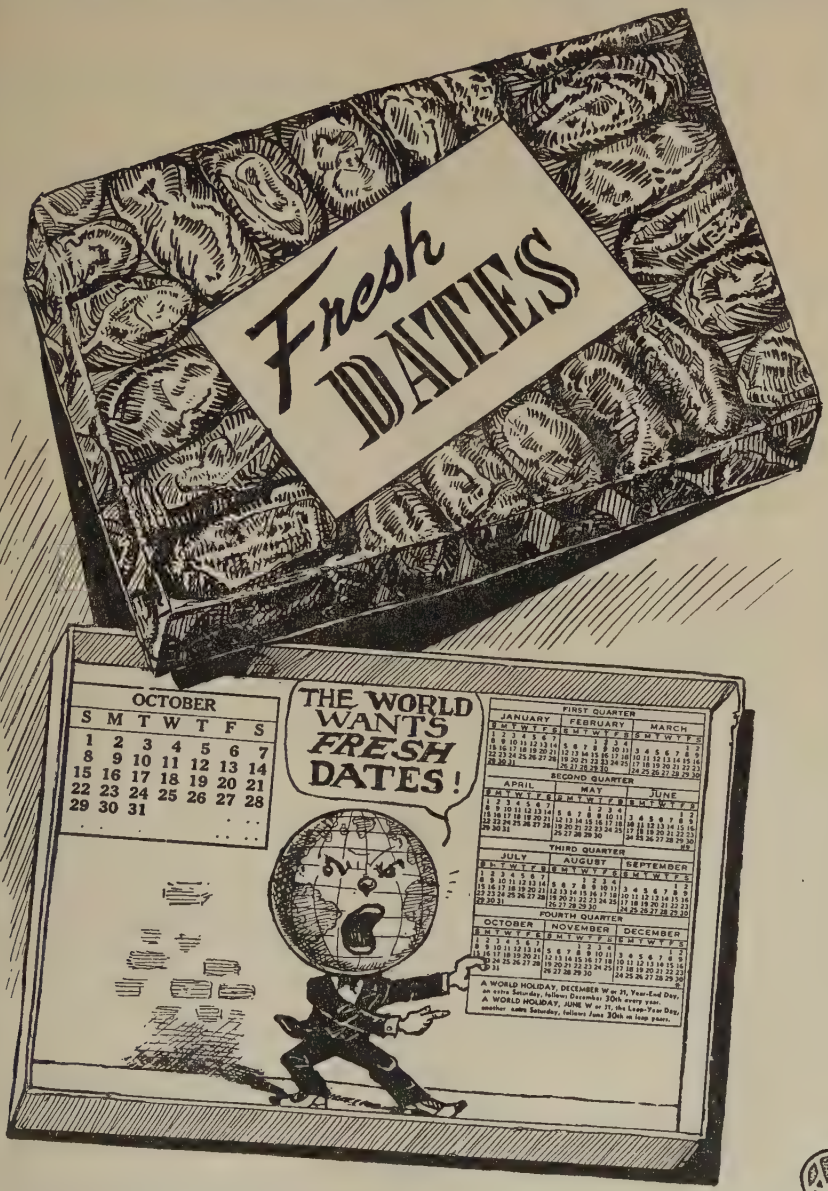
"A difference arose in forecasts of an eclipse by the Chinese astronomers and the Europeans, and the latter were proved correct, a victory which greatly enhanced their prestige. . . . In 1628, Hsü attained the supreme dignity of *kolao*, or minister of state. He summoned Father John Terrenz to Peking to reform the method of calculating the calendar. Father Terrenz wrote back to his former colleague, Galileo, to enlist aid in the preparation of tables of eclipses according to the new methods then being introduced in Europe. Father Terrenz died in 1630, and Fathers Johann Adam Schall von Bell and Giacomo Rho were designated to continue the work of calendar reform.

"They realized that if European methods were to be introduced, they must prepare a systematic course in mathematics and astronomy for the staff. Father Terrenz had begun to translate European works for this purpose; his successors now completed the course, which was published under the title of the Ch'ung Cheng Calendar."

References will be found in the article; probably the most important are Louis Pfister, S. J., *Notices biographiques et bibliographiques de tous les membres de la Compagnie de Jésus qui ont vecu en Chine pour y prêcher l'Evangile* (Shanghai, 1932-34, 2 vols.) and Alexander Wylie, *Notes on Chinese Literature* (Shanghai, 1902).

MANY A TRUE WORD IS SPOKEN IN JEST

AT a dinner with friends on the first of April, Miss Achelis was given a box of "Fresh Dates" and wishing to share them she was greeted with hilarious laughter and exclamations of "April fool." The box contained not the fruit but a card with calendar dates. Heartily joining in the fun, she immediately saw in it more than a joke and asked her friend Mrs. Albertine R. Wheelan, who had designed the card, to illustrate the box with the card. These "Fresh Dates" are now offered to readers of the JOURNAL OF CALENDAR REFORM *and the entire world. For the last three months, of the last quarter of 1944, these "Fresh Dates" will actually be ours to enjoy and everyone will have the opportunity to sample and test these dates—and to order them for his daily use and enjoyment by 1950.*



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MANY A TRUE WORD IS SPOKEN IN JEST

THE PROBLEM OF LEAP YEAR

By David Dietz, Science Editor, Scripps-Howard Newspapers

SINCE today is February 29, the extra day that leap year brings, this is an ideal time to discuss the subject of the calendar and its reform.. Leap year thus far has been marked by an absence of the usual quantity of jokes about the girls doing the proposing in leap year. That may be due to the war and the absence of so many young men from the home front. Perhaps it is due to a general acceptance of the idea once so vigorously promulgated by Henry Mencken that in leap year or any other year it is the young lady who marks her man and proceeds to get him.

But returning to safer, scientific ground, let us note the cause of our calendar difficulties. It arises from the fact that the earth does not go around the sun in an even number of days but in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. Therefore any calendar designed to repeat itself endlessly gets out of order.

Julius Caesar started leap year when he found the Roman calendar completely off schedule. So he put in the extra day every fourth year..

But Caesar's idea introduced too much compensation into the calendar with the result that a day was gained every 128 years. By the year 1582 the calendar was out of whack by 10 days. It was at this point that Pope Gregory XIII took a hand in the situation and devised a rule by which every year whose date number is evenly divisible by four, with the exception of one divisible by 100, unless it is also divisible by 400, shall be a leap year. Eventually, however, the calendar will get itself out of order again because it does not fall behind three days in 400 years, but three days in 384 years. It will be some time, therefore, before we need worry about the situation; this discrepancy will amount to one day in about 3,300 years.

Meanwhile, however, many reformers would simplify the calendar. The most favored suggestion is the so-called "World Calendar." This would divide the year into four equal quarters. Each quarter would have a month of 31 days followed by two months of 30 days each, thus accounting for 364 days. The last day of the year would be known as Year-End Day and designated as December W or 31. Leap year, in this calendar, would be celebrated not by an extra day in February but by an extra day at the end of June, known as June W or 31.

U. S. NAVY COMMANDER DISCUSSES FOURTEEN CALENDARS NOW IN USE

By Commander W. A. Mason, U.S.N. (Ret.), Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

Abridged From **The Navigator's Log,** *Naval Air Training Station, Hollywood, Fla., November 20, 1943*

CONSIDER our Calendar—or rather, "Those Calendars," for a moment's reflection will disclose that we have 14 of them, seven for ordinary years and seven more for the leap years. This is obvious when it is remembered that the year may commence any day of the week. There are 28 varieties of months.

Our months have an unequal number of days (28 to 31) and likewise the quarters (90 to 92). The first half of the year has 181 or 182 days while the last half has 184, a difference of 1.7 per cent. No year is a duplicate of another except at irregular intervals. The year cannot be divided into equal halves, quarters, thirds, sixths or twelfths. Neither can it be divided into weeks.

The anniversary of an event seldom falls on the same day of the week. Holidays are variable. Those that come on stated days fall on different dates (such as Thanksgiving). Those that come on stated dates fall on different days (such as Christmas). It is almost impossible to designate a set time for a weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly meeting. If a date is chosen it will eventually fall on a holiday or Sunday. If a day is used it will sometimes be a holiday. Man is therefore driven to various subterfuges such as that of designating the day for "General Election" as "the first Tuesday after the first Monday." The businessman finds it impossible to compare a given period of one year with a similar period of another year as they don't contain the same number of weekdays.

The World Calendar Association proposes to do something about this confusing situation and is enlisting support for its proposed "World Cal-

endar" which divides the year into four equal quarters of 91 days each, 13 of which shall be Sundays and 78 weekdays. The first month in each quarter would have 31 days including 5 Sundays; the other two months in each quarter would be of 30 days and 4 Sundays each. This calendar would be perpetual each year commencing on Sunday, 1 January.

A moment with a lead pencil will indicate that the above plan would result in a year of 364 days and therefore requires that an extra day be inserted. This is done after Saturday, 30 December. This intercalary day would be an extra Saturday, a World Holiday. The New Year would commence on Sunday, 1 January. When leap year comes around a similar intercalary day would be inserted at the end of June. It too would be Saturday and a World Holiday.

Under this plan all holidays would be "stabilized." Christmas for instance would always fall on Monday. Many other advantages will result if this plan is adopted. Being perpetual, one calendar will suffice indefinitely and could be made of metal or plastic.

No great alteration in the present calendar is necessary. Six of the months would retain their present quota of days without change. March, August and May would each lose a day, April would gain one and February two. Nothing but the inertia of custom holds back this reform which would benefit all classes of people.

TORONTO MEN FORM COMMITTEE

AT the request of J. Royden Gilley, Comptroller of Hart House, University of Toronto, Dr. R. H. Coats, formerly Statistician for the Dominion of Canada; Dr. C. A. Chant, Editor of *The Journal* of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada; Dr. Andrew Thomson, Assistant Controller, Meteorological Services of Canada, and W. R. Cowan, Assistant Comptroller of Hart House, have agreed to act as The World Calendar Committee in the Toronto area.

All of these men have been interested in calendar reform for some time; and their appointment is indicative of the interest in this movement and the seriousness with which it is contemplated.

URRENT PRESS COMMENT

ew Calendar Proposal

ntiac (Mich.) Daily Press
ne 19, 1944

OR many years The World Calendar Association has been battling to insti- e a new calendar. Now the organiza- n is focusing its attention on January 1950, as this particular January be- nes a logical starting point and coin- es precisely with the organization's n.

The World Calendar has much to com- nd it. The year is divided into four ual quarters of three months totaling days. The first month in each quarter s 31 days, and the two succeeding nths have 30 respectively. Each quar- begins with Sunday the first, and ends th Saturday the thirtieth.

One of the distinctive features lies in e fact that the same date would fall on e same day each year. Christmas, for ample, would always be on Monday. ster now wanders over a range extend- from March 22 to April 25, but under e new calendar it is suggested that ster always be on April 8. Several portant religious groups have already proved the proposed change.

Merchants would be especially inter- ed in the fact that each of the 12 nths would have 26 business days.

Another distinctive feature lies in the dition of a new holiday. As outlined ove, the calendar embraces but 364 ys; and to add the 365th, the organiza- n proposes a World Holiday between e end of one year and the beginning the next. This would be known as a rld Holiday and would simply figure an extra Saturday and would be ob- ved as a holiday.

Leap year's problems was solved by add- one day every four years in the sum- r between the conclusion of June and e beginning of July. This, also, would a World Holiday.

There are many features commending e proposal and flaws are hard to find. ere may be inherent inertia to be overcome but once the idea has been discussed and digested, it sounds sensible and logical.

Mankind has tinkered with the calendar for centuries. Perhaps one more repair job would fix the critter for good.

Orchids for Miss Achelis

Medina (N. Y.) Daily Journal-Register
February 17, 1944

ON the jacket of one of the best books on the calendar published in many months is a short personal sketch supplied by publishers G. P. Putnam's Sons of "The Author" of *The Calendar for Everybody.* The sketch is as follows:

"At middle age Elisabeth Achelis became interested in improving our imperfect method of clicking off the hours, days, months and years.

"In 1929, while at the Lake Placid Club, she attended a lecture on the 13-month calendar which George Eastman, the camera manufacturer, was trying to bring before the League of Nations at Geneva for universal adoption. Several things were wrong with his plan. For 13 cannot be halved or quartered, and the newly invented month, Sol, also was objectionable. Miss Achelis might have dismissed the whole matter but for a brief communication that appeared in *The New York Times*, wherein the writer proposed a 12-month calendar of equal quarters. This plan was immediately appealing and she named it The World Calendar, recognizing its global aspect. This new plan was laid before her minister, her lawyer, the president of her bank and various business men who unanimously liked the idea.

"She then, with friends, organized The World Calendar Association in 1930, and the following year attended the International Calendar Conference at the League of Nations where the plan successfully checkmated the 13-month calendar. Since then The World Calendar has made rapid strides and its adoption is a foregone conclusion."

EXCERPTS AND REVIEWS

Calendar Change Urged By Texas Professor

From University of Texas News Service, Austin

IT'S probably "only a matter of education" before most of the nations of the world will adopt a new, simplified World Calendar, Dr. J. W. Baldwin, University of Texas professor, believes.

This new calendar—already approved by 14 foreign countries—would retain the 12-month year of only 365 days with equal 91-day quarters. January, April, July, and October, first month in each quarter, would have 31 days and all other months would have 30 days.

In this way—equalizing the quarters—the dates of the month would be "frozen" on the same days of the week every year. Christmas, for example, would be permanently fixed on Monday [December 25].

Such a stabilization of days and equalization of quarters would "save billions of dollars" in the statistical work and bookkeeping of government and industry, Dr. Baldwin points out, since the quarter is the basic unit of comparison and planning in such work.

"Under our present calendar the quarters are unstable and irregular, making comparative work with statistics highly complicated," he explains.

To preserve the regularity of the seasons under this new calendar the 365th day of the year would be observed as an extra Saturday, December W, a world-wide holiday. In leap years, an extra day, June W, would be observed in mid-year.

Not a member of any calendar-change organization himself, Dr. Baldwin nevertheless is busy voluntarily writing, making speeches and distributing literature advocating this calendar reform.

"The idea is practical, sensible, and not radically different from our present plan," he points out, "and I feel it's only a matter of education before the world will accept this new calendar.

"In Texas, I've found definite enthu asm for the change," he added, "with t only criticism coming from those w merely oppose changing the calendar cause it is an institution of our socie although many do not realize that c present calendar is less than 200 yea old."

Newspaper Man Is Eager for New Calendar

By GEORGE B. McCORMICK

News Department, Daily Local News, W *Chester, Pa.*

THIS is coming from a "red-hot" adv cate of calendar reform!

For some years I have gathered cli pings on this subject, from numero newspapers, magazines, etc., and am firm established in the belief in the great ne to suffering humanity for a new calend to save us so much annoyance and conf sion in planning our accustomed duti There are so many advantages in the r form advocated by your Association.

While in France, with the Americ Expeditionary Forces, in 1918-1919, readily took to the 24-hour time syste and had no trouble knowing when to a rive at a railroad station to take the 18 train. So let's get at work on the ne calendar of 12 months, with semi-annu and quarterly terms each of the sar number of days—a perfect time measur ment. It will be a great convenience have all the years alike, with each qua ter beginning on Sunday and ending Saturday, each quarter with 13 weeks a 91 days.

I have been a newspaper reporter a

respondent for half a century, and e experienced trouble in meeting ad- ced assignments for certain dates. For tance, for more than 20 years I have n an officer of the Chester County emen's Association, with monthly meet- s scheduled for the year in advance, the second Friday night of each month. ne months the meeting-night would fall the 8th, and in other months on the h; the same with monthly meetings of Historical Society, with meetings on third Tuesday of each month—some nths on the 15th, and others on the 21st. th the new calendar, the firemen would her on the second Friday, regardless the date, and the historians on the third esday.

surely do wish you good luck in your ors for a calendar reform.

he World Calendar

W. THETFORD LEVINESS

m Gotham Life, *New York, N. Y., Janu- 1, 1944*

EW Year's Day, 1944, is a reminder that, if the world today were as ace-conscious as it is obviously war- scious, there might be rejoicing at the d of this year over the adoption of The rld Calendar, a stabilizing instrument measurement for the days of the year.

The World Calendar is advocated by a rdy band of pedants who call them- ves collectively The World Calendar As- iation—an educational institution, in- lentally, recognized under the laws of e State of New York. Their office is at 0 Fifth Avenue, in the International ilding—appropriately enough, since this indeed an international movement.

The calendar proposed would equalize e quarters of the year and cause each te to fall upon the same day of the week ery year. Quarters would be of 3 months 91 days each; the first month would ve 31 days, the remaining two 30 each. l this adds up to 364 days in a 12-month ar. But the Gregorian calendar, a re- sion of the old Julian form, now in use, has 365 days and 366 in leap year, and is astronomically very nearly correct. The World Calendar Association proposes to intercalate these days into the year without interrupting the normal successions of either the week, the month, or the year as a whole. The 365th day, to be known as Year-End Day, would be considered an extra Saturday at the end of each year; while the 366th day would be another extra Saturday placed between June and July every fourth year (except century years, only one out of four of which is a leap year). Both these intercalated days would be considered holidays, and since the war began it has been strongly urged that they be given over every year to programs leading toward lasting peace.

Only seven changes are otherwise necessary to bring about this stabilized calendar. February is given two more days, and April one more; the 31st days of March, May and August are eliminated; and December 31 is converted into Year-End Day.

The movement has gained much momentum in Latin-America, and may be put into effect within a few years among nations of the Pan-American Union, including the United States. The war has curtailed activity in the Old World but Miss Elisabeth Achelis, President of the Association, was received favorably when she presented the idea to the League of Nations at a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, several years before World War II. It is hoped that the nations will agree upon this scheme and that the calendar will be adopted on a world-wide basis within a few years after an armistice. The change must be made when the Gregorian year begins on a Sunday, so that no days will be lost; but a resolution to adopt it at such a time could be passed by an international tribunal at any time prior to that. The issue may prove to be a basic test of international collaboration in the postwar world; if the United Nations and the elements of defeat can agree upon one matter affecting the lives of all the world's peoples, there may very well be a precedent established for greater collaboration on even more vital issues. At least the backers of the revised calendar think it's worth trying.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

Your World Calendar plan interests me tremendously; as a former retailer, it certainly has a great appeal for me.—Robert R. Guthrie, New York City.

I feel sure that your efforts will not be in vain, and that, very shortly, we shall be using The World Calendar: perhaps not at the end of this year on account of the present state of relationships, but *I do* think that The World Calendar should be one of the foremost objects in our postwar world.—Donald Gates, Hove, England.

I am heartily in support of the proposed new World Calendar of four 91-day quarters, an extra day, and the leap-year day. It will be a great improvement in our social system when achieved.—C. L. Kephart, Arlington, Va.

I have a growing belief in the value and feasibility of The World Calendar and so far as I have been able I have been suggesting it to my associates.—Dr. E. E. Rall, Pres., North Central College, Naperville, Ill.

The arguments for The World Calendar are so trenchant that no thinking person can afford to ignore them.—Horace Renegar, Dir., The Tulane Univ. of La., New Orleans.

For a number of years I have had the privilege of reading what you have printed in the *Journal of Calendar Reform* and it seems that there would be many advantages in making the changes that are suggested. Many problems have become World Problems; then why not a World Calendar? Especially NOW "the last four months of 1944 are the same in both calendars!" Mrs. C. E. Ranck, Missionary, Los Angeles, Cal.

It is good in every field of endeavor and will at last standardize the calendar, which has never been done.—Leland L. Mooers, Eugene, Ore.

Your form of a calendar is ideal, and we offer the wish that the obstacles in the way of its early adoption may all soon fall by the wayside.—Walter W. Hooc Mgr., Economy Blue Print Co., New Yo City.

I am "all for" this action and hope may be taken in the near future.—Ma E. Woolley, former Pres., Mount Holyo Coll., Westport, N. Y.

I have always felt that The World C endar put in effect would be one of t greatest steps in history.—Arthur S. Ha ilton, Sec.-Treas., *The Fraternal Monit* Rochester, N. Y.

As you know, I am a believer in t improved calendar and hope that it m come into adoption at an early stage Dr. Dougald C. Jackson, Cambridge, Ma

There is much, very much, in favor your proposal. — Morton Bodfish, Ex Vice Pres., U. S. Savings & Loan Leag Chicago, Ill.

The World Calendar of 12 months a equal quarters has quite a number good points, and few, if any, bad on David G. Fleet, Asst. to Pres., Consc dated Vultee Aircraft Corp., San Die Cal.

I am quite familiar with it and think excellent and will do whatever I can further its adoption.—Emil Brisacher, A vertising Engineer, San Francisco, Cal.

I am very much in favor of it.—Ritte house Neisser, Librn., Crozer Theologi Seminary, Chester, Pa.

I have long been interested in the ai of The World Calendar Association a hope that at some date in the not t distant future it will be possible to re ize your aims.—Wm. C. Planz, Pres., Te tile Export Association of the Unit States.

We are very much in favor of the c endar which your Association propos because of the stability given the arrang ment of days and holidays.—Frank Huntress, Pres., Express Publishing C San Antonio, Tex.

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BELGIUM: Belgian National Committee on Calendar Reform, Professor M. Dehalu, President, l'Université de Liège, Liège.

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